BREAKING OF ICE GORGES.

DELAWARE AND SUSQUEHANNA RIVERS.

FENNSYLVANIA THE SUFFERER.

MANY PORTIONS DISASTROUSLY FLOODED.

ERIDGES AND HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

Millions of Property Destroyed, Towns Inundated and Railway Testus Stopped - Families Briven From Their Homes and the Whole Popula-

Birleken.

erning a large shop whistle summoned the peocarrier above here and was coming rapidly with en feet of water to this place. The ice left fond ere very rapidly, and King street was inun dated. A large charge of nitro-glycerine was then exploded, and did great execution. The Delaware railroad bridge, three miles west of here. was swept away. The flood was coming with in conceivable force, and the inhabitants field in conton from the flats. At 8 a. m. King street was tooded and the gravest danger to the entire villings was apprehended, but at site the gorge broke and the lee commenced floating down the river, and the water, which had inundated the lower pertien of the place, began to fall; proba-bly thirty blocks were inundated and some houses were carried off. As far as heard from no lives

done.

PORT JERVIS, March 17, 12:30 p. m.—The scene at Germantown on the river bank beggars description. The ice is piled on shore in many places thirty feet high; and in pleces weighing thirty tons. About twenty small houses and nome shantles have been torn to places, and about two bundred there are filled with water to the second story. It is reported that one man was killed.

second story. It is reported that one man was killed. His name has not yet been ascertained. Four of the Res spans, in all 622 feet, of the Delawars reliroad bridge, are gone, leaving one span on the New York side. The piers are all unbarand. The bridge cost also,000, and was finished in the spring of 1872. Objet Engineer Chanutte hopes to pass trains over on a temporary structure in a week or ten days. A ferry will be established to-morrow four trainferring passengers. The debris of two bridges caught first on van Noy's Island, three miles below, thus saving the towner of the suspension bridge. The damage to the Barrett Hridge Company is about \$15.00, and other losses in the village are about \$20,000 more. The river is now going down, and the danger is over. About twenty-five small frame buildings nearest the river in Fort Jervis are totally wresked.

THE PRINTAL WAY.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 17.—Two spans of the fron bridge have lodged in a bend at Hackwell, three miles below this place. They will be removed as soon as the weather allows: the other span passed Millord.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Eric railway offi. Your, March 17.—The Erie railway offi-

prospect of its breaking up. The weather tonight is very cold, with a strong west wind blowning.

Potorekwerses, March 17.—Reports from the
interior of Dutchess county show that all the
streams have been rising rapidly since Monday,
but as yet no serious damage is reported. In this
city a small los gorge has formed at the Marsontreet bridge, and the lowiands back of it are
flooded. The weather to night, however, is quite
cold, and its believed the freshet has received a
check. Heavy snow squalls have prevailed along
the upper Hulson to day.

Disastrous wather Spours,
New Yorn, March 17.—A Nashville dispatch
says a water-spout which iell at Fayettsvisie on
Sunday evening cused so immense overflow at
Norus creek, which swept sway raits, logs, fundture, hers, catle and sheep, horses, ac.
A small village was sundenly and completely
hubblated. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.
The water spout continued for about half an
hour. As the best fell it congesied into lumps as
large as nail kegs, and in this way finated down
stream. Another water shout fell near layonthus, carrying away into distillaries, with an immense amount of rails and many out houses. The
nail of half stones killed the poultry. The ball
all so blokely that the surface of the stream
looked like a mass of les. Handrads of cattle
were drowned. The Tenname river at Johnsonville is higher than it was to last. The shrum is
sweeping over the from bridge at Nashville on the
footbowers railroad. Johnsonville is compictely insondated. The heavy storms of Sunday
hight did immense demage.

New Yorm, March 11.—The waters of Wap-

right and immense damage,
richted is kny vork.

New Yong, March II - The waters of Wapinger's Fishkill, Fallalli and other cross in
lucthess county are rising rapidly, and the ion
incer are sommometry to move. The large treate
ridge of the finichess and Columbia railroad at
Lienham is endangered.

Clierham is epidangered.

Himmestree, N. Y. March 17.—The less garge in the Nulsimblanda river at Hooper, eight utiles went of here, is over time suites long and twenty in thirty feet high. The value, is over fromed. The bridge at the top is prest danger, the garge at the other high. It they cannot have been a considered at the street of the properties of the weather is evid, and the giver letting.

Material in an Pa. Merch 17.—No dangor to apprehended in Lehigh piver. Wern west for it for past few days had represed as ignorance quan-tity of tee, and the chatthel is now clear.

With a conviction, Marght 12.—The fine in this many parking as even before bruke in prightly at eight of cheek hast hight, then remediate Makedower with a territor open and passed down capital until 2.5 years a many and passed down capital until 2.5 years has tripped accords the territors, and this condition, the reviews, and this remains to the reviews, and this condition, I has even to be feel above how water mark, and within three free of the bolden of the bridge, which is in human and within three free of the bolden of the bridge, which is in human and within three free of the bolden and with projection are even a many. All communications is the bridge, which is in human and with projection and of the rever has engaged, as the bridge is entirely away. All communications in the things in an incident insecure. Fine suffered and two local bridges at Filtation were aways away last sight.

not bridges at Pittsion were swept away last night.

Will sename, Fa., March 11.—The loc in the rusquebanne river became gorged above here between a so d to obtain her night, and team water finded. Pittsion and caused a great amount outlanding. The water was two feet higher them in left, and ran over yard fences and flueded houses in West Pittsion, A 1.30 o'dock this norming the ice lengan to break and move along this city, but a gorge was formed at the island, a nile below, and the river rose five feet in ten minutes, and kept coming up until theice touched the bridge. Then it stopped and remained atationary till daylight, wince then it has fallon ever a foot.

The cakes of ice are over four feet thick, and are pited up against the bridge, placing that

away. The bridges at Wilkesbarre, Plymouth and Nanticoke are in great dauger.

Collemnia, Pa., March 17, 8 p. m.—River rising repidly here. The lee is reported broken at Baiubridge, ten miles west of here, but jammed again. The lee broke at High Spire at 7:30 p. m.

Easton, Pa., March 17.—Buth rivers here rose but one foot to-day.

Williamsroat, Pa., March 17.—The river at this place is islling slowly. The lee commenced moving twenty miles below here, but gorged between Milton and Lewisburg. No trouble is anticipated. The North Branch is very high, and fears are entertained that the bridges at North unberland may be damaged by the bridges that are coning down from above. About haif of Sunbury is in danger of being flooded.

Sharton, Pa., March 17.—A good many of the stores and banks at Pittston were closed today, owing to the fact that bankers and merchants residing on the west side of the Susquehama have been unable to creas the river since the bridges were swept away. Huadreds of acres along the bed of the river are flooded from Campbell's ledge to Wilkesbarre, a distance of twelve miles, and the spectacle presented by the field of ten sided the prince and there with mmenor rugged bell's ledge to Wilkesbarre, a distance of twelve miles, and the spectacle presented by the field of fee, studded here and there with immense rugged loudders of ice, is awe-inspiring and grand. On each side of the river for miles a solid wall of ice glistened in the sunlight today. The remnants of the three bridges which have been swept away have been caught in an ice gorge, four mires below Pittston, and are telescoped one into the other.

four mires below Fritston, and are telescoped one into the other.

West Pritston stands between two floods, one of which broke through a rawine at the base of the mountains at 1 o'clock this merning, cutting off the flight of the innabitants, who sought the mountains for safety.

The leaves by the flood and obstruction to railroad traffic will not fall short of one million delicars.

The bridge at Wilkesharre cannot stand the essure to night. Airrady upward of twenty outsind dollars' worth of stock for a new bridge

at Pittston has been subscribed.

SINKIN, PA., March 17.—The Catawissa bridge is now (a.p. m.) coming down the river with the roof on. It is expected to take the Banville bridge with it.

The Catawissa bridge struck the Danville bridge and carried away one pier and ene span.

Wilkernames, March 17. 10.50 P. M.—The river is still stationary, and the weather is growing colder. The loe will hardly move further till it moderates. A portion of the city through which North Branch canal runs was flooded by the back water finding its way into it. The backs of the canal were overflowed and many cellars filled, and some planing mills and other business places were obliged to close up. The running of the water through that section has now stopped, owing to the treating weather. The river at Fittston is clear of ice, but it remains very high, owing to the gorge above here.

owing to the gorge above here.

The Lackawanns and Bloomsburg fron railroad bridge, which was swept away last night at that place, cost situacts. The two wooden wagon bridges cost nearly \$50,000 each. The Lehigh Valley railroad, above and below littston is covered in many places with great blocks of los, and no trains run above Wilkesbarre. As yet no lives have been lost, though some marrow escapes have been reported.

Hour Spring Pa. March 17.—The ice broke. have been reported.

High String, Pa., March 17.—The ice broke here at 200 to hight. The river fell four feet in an hour. The tracks are all clear again. It is reported ice has gorged at Conewango falls, nine below here, which may back the water on us

LOUISIANA.

Sensible Men of Massachusetts-The Legislalative Committee Politely Suggest the Propriety of Attending to Their Own Affairs. Boston, March 17.—The Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature, to whom were referred the Louisiana outrage resolutions, when they were submitted in that body, made two re-

Respired. That the Joint Committee on Federal Reavised, That the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as rolates to the action of the United States troops in Louisiana in January last; also, the recountions of the House and Senate and of sister States, having carefully considered the same, are of the opinion that any act of the National Government in opposition to the Constitution of the United States ought to be denounced, but that in view of all the developments of the che, and of the arrangements resulty on. of the case, and of the arrangements reconstly en-ored into between the different parties to the con-roversy in Louisian, would respectfully submit that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the sub-

A minority of the committee deemed it their duty to sequit the President and military empera-in command in Louisiana of having attempted to do other than their constitutional duty to main-tain the public peace, protect the rights of cit-zens, and secure obcdience to the laws; but imas-much as efforts are making at the present time to adjust the difficulties in that State, they report hat no legislation is necessary

More Desertions from Don Carles-Loss of 200 Men-Spain Demands the Extradition of Don

Manus n. March 17.—It is rumored that Gen. Ello has abandoned Dos Carlos' cause. Advices from the North state that nine battalions of Carlists made a night attack upon the town of Zudu-garay, but were repulsed with great loss alter a two hours' fight.
The Carllats lost 200 men in their attack on Za-

The Carlats lost 200 men in their attack on Zudinaray.

BERLIN, March IT.—The Post, of this city, says
Spath has demanded the extradition from German territory of Don Alfonso, brother of Don
Carles, charging him with offences against the
common law. Spain has extradition treaties
with individual German States, but not with the
Empire. The documents required in such cases
under her treaties with Havaria and Hesse have
her a logical by Spain. n lodged by Spain. Itraica, March 18.—Don Alfonso and the nocess Hisnea have arrived in Munich en ite to Styris.

Proposed Inquiry as to Pensioners of the Late Empire-Elections and Dissolution of the

Assembly.
Panis, March 17.-The Assembly today depted a resolution providing for the appointment of a jury of physicians, to inquire into the

ment of a jury of physicians, to inquire into the cases of Honsparlists enjoying pensions on account of infirmities alleged to have been contracted in the service of the State.

The Left, upon the condition that a day be appointed for the dissolution of the Assembly, which shall be six months after the Easter recess, are loclined to agree to a proposal made by the flower meanings that he more elections be origined to fill vacancies in the present Assembly. The question of filing the wazart seats, which is thus made to involve the question of dissolution, will be brought up for debate sinces immediately.

Many supplementary constitutional measures will be introduced in the Assembly after Easter.

INDIA. Boundary Difficulties with Burmah Threaten War. Lanning, March 18, 6 a. m.—The Calcutta cor-

espondent of the Fince telegraphs that difficul-ies have spicen between the Indian Government and the King of Jurmah regarding the boundsries and the inter's claim to sovereighty over record independent States.

In spite of Northbrook's proposal for a mised commission for the selidement of the quastions at least, the first has commission for the selidement of the dispite i territory and rate as of michigan. The first had been the inside the selidement by the means they have proposed, and troops are going to british further limital.

Spanish Barbarities - Eighty Wounded Sol-

diers Captured and Shet. on! advises from thuis state that a letter re ioni: edicines from Cinim state that a lotter re-ceived (in Hawaus, March II, from Sagus, states that Col. Romitio appured a relati hospital temp Chamber, on the 8th inst, containing about eightly wounded midiars, nearly all of whom were Spanish disserters, and ordered them to be shot, Which order was immediately executed. This act spitanes more fully shy Pops Louzalne and the other rolar chiefs in the metallibrations of Penytes and Remaidies have determined upon a general massacre and bon-fire.

Petitions Against the Ecclesiastical Bill. HERLIE, March 17.-The Archbishop of Co-Episcopate of Prassia, has sent a petition to the lower House of the Prussian Dist, conjuring to not to peas that part of the Ecclesiantical bit which gives the people a stars in the administra-tion of local church property.

BRAZIL.

Extra Session of the Legislative Assembly. RIO JAMEIRO, March 16.—An extraordinary cosion of the Brazilian Legislative Assembly, and the disorder in the country, convend to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by the emperor in person.

Presbyterian Ruling Elders-BALTIMORE, March 17 .- At a called meeting of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian churches of this city, held last evening, to consider the over-ture sent down from the last General Assembly ture sent down from the last General Assembly for the action of the Presbyteries, in regard to a change in the constitution of the church, by authorizing the election of ruling clders for a limited time-mot less than three years, or what is known as "rotary eldership"—the following resolution was, after an interesting discussion, unanimously adopted: "That we disapprove the Assembly's overture, and so far as our voice can be heard in the response of the Presbytery to the same, we return an emphatic negative."

sin, practicing physician of Windsor Township. ork county, has been arrested and committed For county, has been arrested and committed to prison here for the sednetion of Miss Mary Eichelberger, of this city, and an attempt to commit atortion upon her, from the effects of which she died to-day. She was found a week ago by her relatives concealed in a but in Maryland. The victim, who was of good family of this city, was twenty-three years old. The details of the efficir are horselfe.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

PARSON HALLIDAY AND MRS. MITCHELL TILTON'S CONDUCT DURING HIS WIFE'S ILLNESS.

Home, Sweet Home," "Marriage and Divorce."

and Students of a Western College -He Advises the Male and Pemale Students to Marry by Private Contract and Affinity Continues.

Continuation of the Testimony for the Defence. New York, March 17.—When the court opened this morning all the parties to the suit were present as well as a large number of ladies. Assistant pastor Halliday resumed the stand and testified: I remember an interview I had with Mr. Tilton at my house on Monday morning, 18th of November: for the first few moments only Mr. Tilton and myself were present, but (lee, A. Bell called shortly after; Bell told me his errand and turned to go, when Mr. Tilton said, "George, don't go; Tilten then said he had called upon advice of

TO CONTRADICT THE WOODRULL SCANDAL. of truth. He said it was just as false as if he would go over to New York and say the tree in front of Mr. Haliiday's house was covered with five hundred flags representing every nation of the earth. He said my wife is as pure as the light, and for me to ask Mr. Heecher, and he would tell me she was as pure as gold. Mr. Tilton would not specify any charges, although I repeatedly asked him to do so. Tilton said Mr. Moulton had documents relating to the charges insinuated against Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton spoke of the Woodhull coubleation as fabrication. Me

when he heard of it being published; Mr. Filton said that it Mr. Beecher would go to the church and tell them of the offence it was so slight that they would overlook it; he spoke of Mr. Beecher's offence as being quite venial in character; Mr. Evarts asked for the suspension of this witness to

MES. LCCV W. MITCHELL.

Permission was granted, and Mr. Halliday left the stand. Mrs. Mitchell then took the witness stand and testified—I reside in Brooklyn, and have for the last twenty years. I am employed as nurse, and have had considerable experience in attending ladies during their confinement for the last filteen years. I attended Mrs. Tilton in Drember, 1867, during her confinement, and remained with her until April, 1868. She had a sickness following her confinement, and the child was brought up by my hands, and not by the breast. I think ? liton was absent from January of that period till the middle of March. In my attendance upon her I became intimate with her, and knew her character as a wife and mother. She was very affectionate, and she was generally speaking of promoting the happiness of her home. During this period there was NO PREQUENCY OF BEECHER CALLS

No FREQUENCY OF BEECHER CALLS
at the house, nor did I observe any terms of intimacy between them when he did call. During
Mrs. Tilton's confinement the sick-room was up
one flight of stairs, and separated from another
room by means of folding doors. I saw kate
Carey employed there as a nurse. I saw her
there on my second attendance when Mrs. Tilton
was sick. During my two first attendances on
Mrs. Tilton I knew of Mr. Beecher's calls,
though I never saw him. In my first attendance
on her I remember I knew of Mr. Beecher send-

ing a hasket of flowers, but I did not see him there. I attended Mrs. Thiton when she had the inscarriage, and she seemed to me to be suffering from a troubled mind. She also seemed to me to be very weak, and had suffered from loss of blood before I came. I considered her to be in a weak, critical cendition, which continued during my attendance of a weak.

I nursed ber constantly during that neriod, and was with her all the time. Mr. Tilton came to see her in the early part of the week. He was very much agitated and excited; he said he was ruined, as he had been discharged from the laios. The children were all there at that time: Titton brought papers into the sick room then. The witness was asked if she observed any effect of this conversation on Mrs. Tilton, to which Mr. Heach objected, and a brief argument ensued. His honor finally allowing the question, the witness replied she appeared to be excited, and I saked Mr. Tilton not to talk in the room, he then walked out of the room. During that week I saw Mr. Moulton at the house in Mr. Tilton's company; they had a conversation together in the room adjubing the sick room, a portion of which was CARRIED ON IN MRS. TILTON'S HEARING.

CARRIED ON IN MRS. TILTON'S HEARING.
I think I objected to them thus talking together to the sick-room; I think those talks were affecting Mrs. Tilton's health and condition.

Ar. Everts then asked the witness what effect was observed by her to be caused on Mrs. Tilton by these conversations, and it was objected to by counsel for the plaintiff and ruled out.

The witness then continued: The study was on the same floor as the hall. I asked the gentlemen to leave the sick room and repair to the study for their conversation, I regarded these disturbances unfavorably to Mrs. Tilton's health. During this week of my attendance I do not remember how often Mr. Tilton was in the house. I remember on one occasion

on his wife's room and reading to her. I was in another room and the folding doors were closed. I recollect one night Mr. Heacher visited Mrs. Titton it was on a Friday night, the night of the prayer meeting, and outside a show storm was raging. Mr. Titton left the house before Mr. Heacher's visit and returned after it. I was in bed asleep when he returned, and his loud takeing to his wife awakened me, and I told him this would have do and I spoke to him of my fear that his wife washed take out. I think this was about midnight. Tilton remained in his wife's sick room about an bour, while I was in the study. I heard Mrs. Tilton's volce in tones of entreaty. He came MB. TILTON COMING UP

into the analysis of A PAPER, and returned to his room. When I returned I found Mre. Tilton very merous and agitated, and shortly sizer I went to hed. I heaved Mr. Tilton when he was in that room pacing along the foor. On the occasion when Mr. Tilton said he was ruined liessic Turner was in the room and appeared to be affected at the statement. She showed her feeting by sinking or falling down on the rofe in a portial faint. I think size was weaping after rise reserved this information. Further this weak Mrs. Tilton continued to suffer from renewed loss of blood. I left on a Monday morning, the idd of January, from the second period of my service with Mrs. Tilton, At both times of Mr. Tilton's return to the house this weak hirs. Tilton had suffered from loss of blood, and was very faint and weak.

After Exempliance by Mr. Philorian I went there on the first consistent on the 17th of December, 100°, and left on the 1st of April, 1800. I returned on the second, visit in June Bollowing. INTO THE STUDY, COT A PAPER,

on the second visit in June following.

PAUL WAR HOME
on the Soth of December, 1897, on June, 1890, was
there on a visit for two weeks, the next time f
was in the senselly of a myse, first little in
its, in the senselly of a myse, first little had
then been in for a week before I cause, I did not
know myself that she was it, but was intermed
of it, she was in his beatth and weak; I stept
with Mrs. Tilton every night whom she was sick
without exception; I made no memoradom of
the necessor when Mr. Tilton eams to the house
in the middle of the day; I could not tell how
paneline that that was the time he said he had
int the Craica and was a rulned man; I have no
necessive what day of the most that was but
it was before I left on the Soth of January, but it
was before I left on the Soth of January, but it
is as one he said he had been dischanged from
the Brooklyn tinton, and did not use the name of
any other paper; I told him the decorer told me to

any other japar; I told him the doctors told me to many man, Tiltrow Quint.

I think Mr. Tilton visited his wife's room at least conce every day, but I cannot remember the second occasion on which I admonished him. It was on the 30th of December that Mr. Heecher visited her. I remember that visit, because it was prayer, meating night. I opened the door for Beecher when I heard the door bell ring and asked him in. No person occompanied him, nor did I see any person on the stairs. I walked into Mrs. Tilton's room with him and loth him three, closing the door. I went down stairs. No person requested me to do s. Mrs. Tilton was in the bed, in a raclining position. I suppose I was down stairs an bour before I returned. I heard him go out, and then I went up stairs. I did not think anything about returning up stairs while he was there. It was my habit to leave and go down stairs when any person called. I did not go down stairs when any person called. I did not go down stairs when leave the room when Mr. Tilton called, nor was I requested to remain. When I heard the door close I knew RESP MES. TILTON QUIET.

MR. HEECHER HAD GONE AWAY;

I did not notice on my return to the room that there were any writing materials in it; there was n secretary in the other room containing writing materials, but you had to pass between the folding-doors from Mrs. Tilton's room was shut as a general rule, but I don't remember if I saw it open while I was there in December, 1870, or part of January, 1871; I did not see any person write there while I was there in December, 1870, or part of January, 1871; I did not see any person write there while I was in the room; the next day after Mr. Tilton's call at the house I saw Mr. Moulton, but it was in the daytime; I was present when he was there the first time; he was part of the time in the adjoining room, and may have been in Mrs. Tilton's room, but of this I am not sure; I remember one of his visits he was in Mrs. Tilton's room, if remember they talked, but about what I do not recallect; I cannot tell what day it was that Tilton read to his wife; I left the room voluntarily, without being requested, and went through the folding-doors into the adjoining room, and Tilton ciccel the doors; did not hear his voice, but saw the book in his hand, but do

to her he rend to her and he

REQUESTED ME TO LEAVE THE ROOM
then. I cannot fix the time of night when
Tilton returned slier Heescher's call. When he
came that night I had not gone to my own room,
but was in Mrs. Tilton's room. I told Mrs. Tilton Heecher was there when he called, and I do
not remember that she made any reply. I have
no way of fixing the time of Tilton's return that
night. I was awakened by his whispering to his
wile, and told him this would never do. About
half an hour after I left the room occupied by
Mrs. Tilton and went to the study filton came
in there. I do not think any person suggested
my return to Mrs. Tilton's room. I heard counds
of conversation going on in Mrs. Tilton's room,
but could not distinguish the words used. I
heard Mrs. Tilton's voice as though used in entreaty. She was speaking in a loud tone. I
thought BEECHER'S VISITS AT SAME PERIOD.

IT WAS ANGIT BECAUSE IT WAS LOUD, IT WAS ANGHY BECAUSE IT WAS LOUD.

I determined the character of her voice from its sound and loudness. Mrs. Tilton was feeble in strength when I went there, but improved while I was there alltide. She improved by Saturday after I got there, but was not able to sit up in a chair in the room. If she did I do not remember. I went away on Monday, 3d of January, and left her in her bed. I have made friendly salls since I was there at service. Mr. Tilton lavariably treated Mrs. Tilton well in my presence so far as I observed. The night Heecher called Mrs. Tilton was very weak and low, and had been more or less so during that day. I do not remember any other person calling there that week. When I went down stairs and left them I did not think of telling Heecher what the doctor said about keeping Mrs. Tilton quiet. I do not remember what Cordition sits was in

WHAT COMPLETION SHE WAS IN after Heesher had gons away, and I went up to her room. I suppose I must have had some anxiety during my absence of about an hour from her room, but I cannot recall what her condition was when I returned. I did not observe if she

was when I returned. I did not observe if she was crying.

Re-direct examination.

I remember sometimes during her confinement that persons visited Mrs. Tilton in her sick-room. I remember Miss Alice Carey was one of these. Mrs. Bradshaw was another, also an aunt of Mrs. Tilton, whose name I do not remember. I do not recollect that any gestlemen called on her while in her sick room. When she left her bad she lay on lounge in other rooms. On the dall of Friday night I did not see any person in her room, except Tilton, Beecher and Moulton, I was a visitor at their house from 1867 until about two years ago.

was a visitor at their house from 1867 until about two years ago.

Re-cross-examination: On my return to the room, after Beecher's visit, I now recall that she was weak, but cannot recall any other feature of her condition.

This concluded Mrs. Mitshell's testimony.

Mr. Evaristhen called John L. Jay, and he testified: I reside in Bioomingtoo, Ind., and nave dene so for three years. I have been a resident of that State six or seven years. I also resided in North Carolina, and also in this county. I have been a clergyman for thirty years of the P. E. Church. In 1872 I was connected with the Indiana State University, at Bioomington, which was and is open to both sexes for study. This has been so for seven or eight years. Mr. Tilion lectured there on the 2th February, 1872, in the college chapel and before the faculty, students and citizens generally, the audience including indies and gentlemen. The house was filled with people. I heard the whole of the lecture. It was about one hour sand three-quarters long. The subject of the lecture was "MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

quarters long. The subject of the lecture was "MARHIAGE AND DIVORCE," and its title was "Home, Sweet Home." He told them to follow nature in the marital relations, not the laws. He used very ill terms about the Church and State. He said to the audience that he would not permit the State to interfere or regulate the formation of this relation between the saxes, and if he could have his way, he would crush the State, and the Church, too. He held a piece of crisp paper in his hand, which he crushed, and made a noise which was heard all over the house. He said: If any two of you love each other, that you makes you one, without the intervention other and promise to be faithful to each other, that you makes you one, without the intervention of a priest. He said as they came together with-out formality, on their more desire, without Church or State, they could separate in the same way. He said there might be a difficulty about providing for the

CHILDREN BORN'IN THAT WAY,
but that the State ought to take care of them.
There were about ferty-two or forty-four female
students there at that time. These young women
were of all ages, ranging from fitteen to twentyone or twenty-two. I have been here two weeks
tc-day and came here on business with the church.
Croes-examined: I was written to by Mr. Shearman about two months age with reference to
this case. I received two letters and repiled to
them. Mr. Shearman said he thought my presence would not be necessary. I gave him some
facts about what I have told here, but did not
give him all I recollected, because CHILDREN BORN IN THAT WAY.

with the first. I was a member of the faculty then, and continued there six or seven months, when I resigned in consequence of the persecution I received for the action I took that night of Mr. Tilton's lecture. I was requested to resign.

He direct examination: After Mr. Tilton's lecture I said to the audience I had never heard a more dangerous lecture both to the place and andience. Mr. Tilton replied, running his hauds through his hair, that he did not wish to measure swords with the gentleman on the subject. He said he had been asked to deliver a lecture on this subject by both the professors and students. This stirred up an opposition and feeling against me, which kept on increasing, and six weeks after I was constrained to resign my situation, and did so; since that I have pursued my cailing as a minister. I had no desire to be called on to testify in this case.

One of the latters written by Mr. Jay to Mr. BECAUSE I WAS DISGUSTED ister. I had no desire to be well this case.
One of the letters written by Mr. Jay to Mr. Shearman was offered in evidence, and after a brief argument was ruled out, but allowed to be brief argument was ruled out, but allowed to be referred for identification.

New York, March 17.—A proposition has been made by Henry C. Jarrett to the board of education for a grand rowing regatta for the pupils of the grammer schools of New York during the summer vacation. Mr. Jarrett undertakes to give the winning crew, as a prise, a full trip to Europe and base, with all expenses paid. The board of education will consider the offer at their next meeting.

South Carolina-The Cardona Investigation. New Youn, March 17.—A Herald dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says the Legislature convened in joint extra session yesterday to in vestigate the charge of the joint committee against Nigte Tressurer Cardina, Cardona's counsel applied for time for preparation of an argument, which was granted.

Compulsory Education. Populunnents, N. Y., March If.-The first en forcement of the computatory education law in this vicinity occurred at Fishkill village yester (lay, where several boys were arrested by consta-ble, and forced to enter the district school-lauge, More arrests are to occur to day. Lecal Option Repeal in Pennsylvania.

HARRIERTON, PA., Murch 17.—The local option repeal bill, with license law attached, after being emended by the conference committee, passed both Houses at noon to day—in the House by 193 to 60, and in the Senate by W to 90,

BENATE. Called Session.

WHENESDAY, March 17, 1875.
Immediately after the reading of the Journal he Senate, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, What into executive season.

When the doors were closed the sonsideration of the planetine transpose and with. Funding the discussion Mr. http://www.nenimons.com/season/mr. http://www.nenimon WHENT INTO BERCUTIVE ASSAUDS.

Reserved. That the special committee appointed to examine the several branches of the livel service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, be authorized to studying the recess of the Senate, to employ a stenggrapher, to administer ouths, and to send for persons and papers.

After considerable debate on the Hawatian testy the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Juhn B. Patterson, who has been confined to his hed the past few days, is improving.

John Birnie Philip, the sculptor, and Admiral Kellei, the Arctic expiorer, died lately in England. Hon. J. Havalson, member of Congress from the First Congressional district of Alabama, ar-rived in the city this morning, and has taken rooms at 1416 I street northwest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. A hat-factory was burned at Reading, Pa., last night. Loss, \$15,000.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has vetoed the bill to liquidate the floating debt of the State. The Legislature threatens to pass it over his veto.

There are 4,000,000 cats in Great Britain, and it

There are 4,000,000 cats in Great Britain, and it is estimated that cach out kills an average of twenty mice or rats every year. It is estimated further that every rat or mouse, if it lived, would in ince property to the extent of £1 storling. If all this is true, pussy saves to that country every year \$400,000,000, and she might pay off the national debt if she chose.

Recently, during the pantomime at one of the Dublin theatres, a slown entered and and "I feel Dublin theatres, a slown entered and and." I feel Dublin theatres, a down entered and said, "I feel rather Moody." The pantaloon rejoined, and I feel rather Sankey-monious," at which the galless rainer canney-monous," at which the gal-lery hissed furiously, and some one struck up. "Hold the Fort for I Am Coming," one of the re-vivalist hymns, and the whole assembly in the higher story joined in the chorus heartfly. The curtain fell until the bymn was concluded. Guess not.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

STATUE OF GEN. M'PHERSON.

ARSENALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SIOUX AND THE BLACK HILLS

ORDNANCE ACCOUNTS WITH STATES.

Massacre of Americans in Mexico to be Accounted For-Nominations and Confirmations-Revenues and Pinances-Naval Orders -Justice to a Lady Commten

King Kalakaua at Home. The following telegram was received at the Navy Department yesterday, dated Honolulu, February 16, 1875, via San Francisco, March 16: Hom. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy. Workington, D. C.,
The Fennecis arrived here to-day with the king and suite. All well.
J. J. Almr, Rear Admiral.

Board of Visitors to Naval Academy. ollowing named gentlemen to compose the board of visitors to the Navai Academy at Annapolis; Maj. Gen. E. G. C. Ord, U. S. A.: Prof. A. M. Gow, Indiana; Rev. D. H. Tiffany, Illinois; Prof. John G. James, Texas; Prof. Egra D. Carr, California; Prof. A. D. White, Cornell University; Col. W. E. Potter, New Jersey. Exonerated and Reinstated.

It will be remembered that a few weaks ago a lady, a counter of fractional currency in the Treasurer's office of the Treasury Department Treasurer's once of the Treasurer Department, was charged with thregularities tending to defraud the Gevernment, which led to her dismissal. A subsequent examination by prominent Treasury officials entirely exonerated her, and she has been reinstated in her former positive.

Revenues and Finances. The following is the financial exhibit of the Pressury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$7,846,866; special deposit of legal ten-ders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$47, \$80,000; coin, \$47,981,604; including coin certifi-rates, \$22,806,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$380,-14,000

Massacre of Americans in Mexico. The massacre of American citizens in Acapulco, Mexico, which took place some weeks since, has ever since the first authentic information of the ever since the first authentic information of the affair reached this country, engaged the most serious attention of our Government. Proper representations were very promptly made to the Mexican Government through our Minister to that country, and it is understood that the Mexican authorities have promised to make a rigid examination into all the circumstances attending this and similar outrages that have been perpetrated upon American citizens temporarily residing in Mexico. Simultaneous with the action taken by the Department of State the Secretary of the Navy ordered Capt. Waiter Queen with his verset, the Sarahac, eleven guns, to proceed to Acapulco at once and investigate as far as possible the circumstances of the massacre, and to establish a general watchfulness over the interests of American citizens at that and other points on the western coast of Mexico. No one who knows Capt. Queen doubts for a moment but that the delicate duty intrusted to him will be performed in a manner satisfactory to his superiors and in a way to reflect credit upon the country.

United States Arsenals. The annual freports of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, for several years past have directed attention to the large number of areanals scattered through the country east of the Mississippi river, the consequent lack of concentration of work in the interest of economy and perfection of product, and the undoubted necessity of disposing of several of these national establishments and the building up of a grand arsenal on the Allantic sea-board. In order to facilitate intelligent action on the subject by the collection of all the necessary data for the information of the Department and Congress, a board of ordnance officers was appointed in the latter part of 1873, who, after several months of careful investigation of the subject, transmitted a report to the chief of ordnance in which they recommended in strong terms the retention of the Suringfield armory and the Frankford arsenal, and the crection of a grand arsenal in the vicinity of New York city for manufacturing purposes, retaining also the Indianapolis arsenal, Indiana; Kennebec arsenal, Maine; Fort Monroe arsenal, Virginia; and Augusta arsenal, Georgia, as places for storage and repair; and recommended the sale of the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watervilet, Watertown and Washington arsenals; the sales to be made as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a site and the crection of buildings for the grand arsenal.

This report was sent with the hearty indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury and chile of ordnance, and favorable action asked thereon. Frequently during the session the attention of the proper committee was called to this subject, and the necessity of immediate and favorable action was strongly urged. But the only reply that Congress made to the merits of this most important and economical measure is contained in a clause in the sundry civil bill, which directs the Necretary of War to cause an examination to be made into the condition of the United States arrenals The annual freports of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, for several years

Ordnance Accounts of the States. During the rebellion arms, &c., were issued to

Ordnance Accounts of the States.

During the rebellion arms, &c., were issued to the different States which remained loyal to the Union. These arms were distributed for national delence among the militia at forts and to volunteer treopy. The States, however, have been held under the law accountable for the arms, to that when they have not been returned new arms could not be supplied. During the last week of the last session of Congress assession was analed to the army appropriation bill defining the setting their account of arms, &c., so fremthed. In accordance with the provisions of this section the state is setting their account of arms, &c., so fremthed. In accordance with the provisions of this section the state of ordnance has prepared a stream's letter to be issued to the Covernors of the different States, accompanied by a complete statement of their ordnance account to date. The following is the form of this letter:

By direction of the Secretary of Way, I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract from "An act making appropriation, &c., for the support of the army for the nearly war ending judge 30, 1976, and for other purposes," approved Mayers & 1876, view seeds of the support of the army for the deal year ending judge 30, 1976, and for other purposes," approved Mayers & 1876, view seeds of the purposes of the support of the same by the Way Department to the Makes and Territories between the first day of January, sightsen hundred and sty.com, said the slight of a principal and sight, and sty.com, said the slight day of April, sighteen hundred and sty.com, said the slight of the sighteen hundred and state, and state

out.

Il. If any of such arms and ordnance stores at

said loss.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance. The Black Hills Country. In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Descriments in regard to the proposed emigra-tion to the Stoux Indian reservation, in the Black Hills country. Secretary Delano, in a communi-cation to the President dated yesterday, recites the provisions of the treaty of April 29, 1858, with

the Sioux Indians, in which the United States sipulated that no white person or persons should be permitted to settle upon or occupy, or without the consent of the Indians pass through, any portion of the country north of the North Platte river and east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains. This country inclindes the Black Bills.

ills.
Secretary Delano continues as follows: "As to proposed emigration to that portion of the Secretary Deisno continues as follows: "As to the proposed emigration to that portion of the Sloux reservation named in the resolution, this Department is in possession of no information ex-cept that derived from the public printin, which centain certain reports to the effect that one ex-pedition has succeeded in reaching the Biack Hills."

The persons composing said expedition have gone upon the Sioux reservation in violation of the provisions of the treaty, and are in the country referred to against the wishes and without the consent of the Indians. Statements published in the newspapers indicate a determination on the part of many persons throughout the country to explore the Black, Hills in search of minerals.

on the part of many persons throughout the country to explore the Black Hills in search of minerals.

Measures have been adopted by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of this Department, to prevent further intrusion upon the reservation in question, and looking to the removal of the persons new unlawfully there.

A military order has been issued to the General of the Army by the honorable Secretary of War to prevent any further expedition into that portion of the Indian Territory known as the Black Hills country as long as the prevent tracy exists, and advising them effects are being made to acreage for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and that all proper means will be used to accomplish that end, and that, if the steps taken towards the opening of the country to settlement Ind., those persons at present within that Territory without anthority must be expelled.

This I opartment has taken steps to bring to this city a designation of the Seaz, parties to the treaty, for the purpose of negotiating for the extinguishment of their right to the reservation embracing the Black Hills country, with a view to opening up the same to settlement; and until such an arrangement has been effected it is the intention of the Department, with the cooperation of the Boardment, with the cooperation of these an arrangement and until such and the properties of the Indians as guaranteed to them by the treaty of these, and to prevent any further infraction of their rights.

It is also the intention of this Department to

of isos, and a pretheir rights.

It is also the intention of this Department to
use every effort possible to extinguish the Indian
title to the Black Hills country, and open the same
to settlement and expicrations for mineral wealth
at the estilest day practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. Delano, Secretary.

To the President.

The documents transmitted from the War Department, with the exception of the erder to the General of the Army telegraphed to the prespectation, contain no information of special interest beyond what has already been published. Naval Orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm, Rowbotham, ordered to the navy-yard, Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, detached from the mayy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the

Nominations and Confirmations. Mominations and Confirmations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Sensie yesterday: Addison H. Lidin, ns. val efficer for the district of New York; Albert U. Wyman, assistant tressurer of the United States at Washington, D. C.; David P. Lowe, ex. Congressman of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James H. Baker, new nominated to be United States surveyor general for the district of Minnesota; ex Governor Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, to be postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas; James Torrens, United States marshal for Eastern district of Arkansas; E. W. He'brook, collector of customs for the district of Teche, La.; A. S. Prather, receiver of public moneys at Har-Esstern district of Arkansas; E. W. He'brook, collector of customs for the district of Teche, La. A. S. Frather, receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark.; Alfred A. Tufts, do., Camden, Ark.; J. M. Doubleday, register of land office, Harrison, Ark.; George W. Denison, do., Little Rock, Ark.: Alfred E. Hawley, receiver of public noneys for the Wyoming district.

Postmasters—Henry S. Glover, Macon Courthouse, Ga.; P. W. Lanier, Gpelika, Ala.; Jaz. W. Templeton, Princeton, Ili.; Chas. H. McFadden, Waterville, Me.; Eliphalet Rowell, Hallowell, Nie.; John Berry, Gardiner, Me.; John R. Runyon, Morristawn, N. J.

Navai Promotions—Lieutenant Commanders John F. Glensey and Edgar C. Merriman to be commanders; Commander Andrew E. K. Benham to be capitality; Masters James Franklin, Uriah R. Harris, Wm. A. Hadden and Kichard G. Davenport to be lieutenants; Ensigns Aaron Ward, Frank W. Naber, Joseph L. Hunsicker and Ohas. W. Bartlett to be masters, Arthur E. Heifinger to be an arsistant surgeon.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: D. S. Wade, chief justice Supreme Court, Montana; Robert P. Baker, msrshal of the United States for the Northern district of Alabams; S. P. Young, of New York, consul at Moscow; David K. Cartier, collector of customs, Genesse, N. Y. H. C. Akeley, collector of customs fenessee, N. Y. H. C. Akeley, collector of customs, Genesse, N. Y. H. C. Akeley, collector of customs, Genesse, N. Y. H. C. Akeley, collector of customs, Genesse, N. Y. H. C. Akeley, collector of customs for the district of Michigan; J. G. Hamilton, Indian agent for the Sisso-

collector of customs, Genessee, N. Y.; H. O. Areley, collector of customs for the district of Michigan; J. G. Hamilton, Indian agent for the Sisson sigency, Dakots; L. Cass Uarpenter, collector of internal revenue, Third district, South Carolina, vice C. L. Andrews, removed; Addison H. Leflin, naval officer. New York, (it being a reappointment); E. W. Holbrook, collector of customs, district of Louisiana, vice Mullen, deceased, (the nomination of L. Y. Duperrier for this position being withdrawn.)

Postmasters—Charles R. McFadden, Waterville, Maine; John Berry, Gardiner, Maine; Hijhalet Rowell, Hallowell, Maine; John R. Runyon, Morristown, N. J.; P. W. Lunier, Opelika, Ala.; James W. Templeton, Princeton, Ill.; Orville Browne, Mankato, Mich.; A. F. Graves, Red Wing, Minn.; A. E. Meigs, Austin, Minn.; B. J. Derby, Eurlington, Vc.; Isaac M. Schemerborn, Buffaio, N. Y.; Miss Elleu Condy, Alken, S. C.; G. A. Wells, St. Johns, Mich.

Statue of Gen. McPherson. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, by The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, by subscription, raised the sum of about \$25,000 for an equestrian statue of Major General Joseph B. McPherson, the former commander of that army. A sufficient sum could not be obtained to pay for both the monument and base, and it was suggested to the proper committees of Congress that if an appropriation could be made for a base and a site given by Congress in the city of Washington for the statue, that the society might agree to erect it here. An appropriation was made in the following terms:

"For the construction of a pedestal for an equestrian statue, to be furnished by the association."

erecht here. An appropriation was made in the following terms:

"For the construction of a pedestal for an equestrian statue, to be furnished by the association hereinafter named, of Major (feneral Joseph B. McPherson, who was killed at the battle of Atlants, twenty-five thousand dollars; Provided, That the design of said pedestal shall be approved by the Secretary of War, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds and the corresponding secretary of the Bodety of the Army of the Tennessee, or a majority of them: And provided further. That is shall be erected in Scoti square, in the city of Washington, in or near its centre, the ground of which shall be adapted to such exection by the discontinuance of the carriage-way connecting Vermont avenue, now running through said square, and said square shall be received in the wast, may be a statue proper has been modeled by an artist of considerable reputation in the Wast, may made lichisco, of Cincinnati, under the personal supervision and inspection of a committee of the Rodety of the Army of the Tennessee, by whom the full-steed working-model has been completed, it is understood that it is contemplated to have the statue, which is to be of broughe, east in the East. An artist model, half life size, is now in possession of the War Department, and is one subliming, it represents the General on horse-hock, with a glass in his head, gueing at distant closets. The whole statue is spirited in a remarkable degree, and the literates of the figure to close the war Department, and is one patibition in the ordinate misseum, in Winder's institution, it represents the General on horse-hock, with a glass in his head, gueing at distant closets. The whole statue is spirited in a remarkable degree, and the literates of the figure to close the second bettle of Coristia his skill as a solitor of the war perpaised by the official proposition to the real for the second bettle of Coristia his skill as a solitor was a superpaised an advance, and the punit to the enough was the b

of the sermy with at the shifty possible to show, he having the lead in advance, and the rear religion.

To the carp paign and sings terminating with the fail of Vinkshurg General McPherson has died to the carp paign and sings terminating with the fail of Vinkshurg General McPherson has died to consequently the fail of Vinkshurg General McPherson has died to consequently as driven, late in the atternoon, from a position tity had someoded in holding all day against an abeliants attack. He corps, the advance laways under his lemestake eye, were the popular in the unvanished from Perf tribuou to Hawkinson's Perry. From the north fork of the ingree Piagre to Hack river it was a constant salemies, the whole skillfully managed. The snamy were so donely pressed as to be unable to dasfroy their bridge of boats after them. From Hawkinson's Perry to Jameson the Seventeenth army corps marched on reads not traveled by other troops, fighting the entire battle of Raymond slone, and the bulk of Johnston's army was fought by this corps, entirely under the management of General McPherson, At Champion Hill the seventeenth corps and General McPherson were conspicuous. All that could be termed a battle there was fought by the divisions of General McPherson, and General Hovey's division of the Thirteenth corps. In the assault of the 22d of May on the fortifications of Viskaburg, and during the entire stege, General McPherson and Alse commend took unfading laurels. He is one of the ablest engineers and most agiliful generals. I would respectfully, but urgently, recommend his prometion to the position of brigadier general in the regular army.

Soom after his death, General Grant addressed the following latter to the aged grandmother of General McPherson are aware of the more than frieudship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a scifish grief, because the nation and one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He for

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 11.—Hamilton Mc. howell, Damocrat, was elected mayor of this city yesterday; also, the entire Democratic ticket. This is the first time in six years that the Demo-crats have carried the city.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

SERVICES AT ST. DOMINIO'S CHURCH.

REV. FATHER ROCHFORT'S PANEGYRIC. Incidents of the Parade-Two Banquets

in the Evening-Tousts, Risponses and Songs-Letter From Gon. B. F. Butler-The Day Well Spent by the Participants.

The preceeding evening and the dawn of yes-terday presaged for the secondants of St. Pat-rick a beautiful spring day on which to celebrate the annual festive day of Irishmen the world over—the day dedicated to the memory of the patron saint of the Emerald Isle, whose sainted life and deeds in legend and history are now, as they have ever been since his sojourn on earth, handed down as secred memories from generation to generation. There was, however, a dissppointment in store for the celebrants, in the shape of an unlooked-for change in the weather, and by noon, instead of the balmy breath of spring, they were forced to face the blustering blasts of March in the long-line of march marked out for the procession. March winds though are of no consequence as compared to the storm; which were went to be inseparable from St. Pat-rick's days in the olden time, but which, fortunately, the progress of events or the unseen changes in the natural world have made a thing of the post, as at the present fine weather on St. Patrick's day is the rule, not the exception.

THE MOST IMPOSING over held in this city, but the realization more than exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the interested ones. Not forgetting the faith of their forefathers, the large majority of the members, in accordance with custom, began the day with attending the celebration of Mass and lis-tening to the panegyric of St. Patrick. For years past this portion of the ceremony has been very properly held in old St. Patrick's shurch, the birthplace of Catholicism in Washington, and the first church in which a persistent and successful effort was made to unite together its members of Irish birth in the fratornal bonds of a moral organization, in which they piedged feelty to their faith, ireedom to themselves from the use of strong drinks, and consequent happiness to their families and untold benefit to the community. All this was in the long ago, but the seed then sown has brought forth good fruit. Those who remember the thrill of pride and pleasure which filled the heart of all as on St. Patrick's day some twenty years ago the long line of members of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society marched through the streets of their way to Divine service, and who saw the demonstration yesterday, could not fail to mark the contrast.

the band numbered between three and four hur dred, all told. They were no uniform, and f tempted ne precision is marching. Aboye them, in the centre of the ranks, floated the green field with its harp and shamrook; at their heart was the badge of the society; in the hat of each was a sprig of the "shamrook so green," and at their heart walked the devoted pastor, friend and counselor, who had inbored hard for the success he that day enjoyed, and who, to-day, in his far-off home, must have felt the electric feelings of sympathy and love which went from this city to him in grateful remembrance of his good deeds.

Yesterday the scens was the reverse. Instead of a handful, there appeared on the thoroughface over two thousand men, all Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. Instead of he vari-colored garbs of Irishmen. Instead of the vari-colored garbs and the simple green rosette, they were clad in uniform black, created, as it were, with plames, and sash and baldrie of green. With precision of step they marched new to martial strains, and agon to some favorite quiesstep, through the principal streets of the city, by

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATION, THE STECCTIVE OF THE NATION,
who acknowledged the honor they paid him, and
amid the universal plaudits of the people of the
District, who took every possible means of showing their appreciation of the event. The two occasions were strongly unlike, and yet yesterday
is but the legitimate outgrowth of the labor of
twenty years ago.

All the societies in the line yesterday were not
temperance ones, in fact but few of them claimed
that distinctive character, yet there was hardly
a drunken man to be seen on the streets, and after
the procession had broken ranks and the members
been dismissed, they hurried to their homes to
prepare for the banquet hall of the evoning, or
such other amusements as their inclination or
iancy dictated. Notwithstanding the fact that
as night drew on the weather became much colder
the banquets were well attended, and like the

as night tree on the weather occase the banquets were well attended, and like the other portions of the celebration were eminently successful. Taking all in ail, the Irist citizens of the District will, when this shall have reached them, have cause to remember and refer with pride to St. Patrick's Day, 1875. The following is a full report of the proceedings of the day: THE PREPARATION.

Early in the morning the members of the differ-ent societies could be seen moving to and fro, making preparations for the day, and around the different rendervous a lively scene was presented. About 7 o'clock a large portion of the membership of the societies was present at their halls, and their numbers increased until 8 o'clock, when they moved to the respective churches where they attended Divine service.

At St. Dominio's church special services were held, and long before the hour for opening the

deers of the edifice, N o'clock, thousands were in waiting on the streets. Lieutenant James Gess-ford, of the First police precluct, was in attend-ance with a posse of police, and succeeded in Respance with a posse of police, and succeeded in sequing the crowd under control until the doors of the church were opened.

Bt. Dominic's Mutual Helief Association, under the direction of the president, Dr. Cs. F. Fanwick, were in the meantime making arrangement for the reception and comforts of the sociation in the church, leaving nothing undone to make the occasion pleasant to those in attendance at the service. Under the supervision of this association sents were so selected that each society was in close proximity to the other, thereby making a uniterality.

THE PIRST BERVICE.

THE PIRAT SERVICE.

Previous in the church doors being opened the first service that was ever conducted in the building took pisce, the occasion being the haptism of an piratt, Mr. James K. Uleary, in order to only the party in a becoming meaner on hipart, and hand down the fact to posterity decided to have his infant son baptised on the day of freights pairts saint.

In absordance with this determination he fortice down fines the execution, The procession moved into the clurch, where lar. Failur Procession forced into the church, where lar. Failur Procession for the Cruss, and was declared to be James Louigles Cleary, who was haptined in the name of the front, and was declared to be James Louigles (leary, who was benefited in the name of the front he manually was declared to be James Louigles (leary, who was benefited in the name of the latter the first and the hip these. The little fallow should the order without a marriar, and after the surmouty was ever was kissed a houlded that by those who was present. Mr. Frank U. Cleary, of the firm of Latinur & Cheary, and Risk Kerr were his postnorer. Aspong (have who with heaved the haptism were Mr. T. Liume and lady and Mr. Wis. Usary and lady.

the the sensitision of this unaspected part of programme, the visiting clergy, consisting of lives. Father McNaily, De Wolf, Managinary and Fowler, and lives. Totales, Daltinue. Frabrician, Laonian, Isalore and Joseph, took seats in front of the sanctuary, after which the doors were opened and the assions erowd on the outsing were allowed to pass in and occupy the seats on the right and left sides of the chirrch; these becoming full, the srowd was stopped until the aprival of the societies.

The Brat society that arrived was the Kaights of St. Patrick, and as they entered the building the organist. Frof. Mosheah payed a quies march, and the Knights proceeded to seat themselves in front, on the right of the centre also. They were followed by the Washington City Hibernian No. 1, who took seats on the left of the Knights of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian Society No. 5, who were seated in the rear of Hibernian No. 3.

After this society had entered a rush was made by the immense crowd outside for admission, but Br. McDevitt, whe was in charge, closed the doors and kept back the crowd until they could be admitted with more uniformly and channes of either getting seats or standing room, and the rush. When the members of the societies had all been seated the doors were opened and the throng again poured into the church until it was crowded to its utimost capacity.

The standard-beavers of the different societies next placed their colors on either side of the sanctuary, making a beautiful showing, and the sight in the church, with the varietice of regalize of green and gold, the ladies' dresses, and the freecoing of the walls, made it almost indescribable. IN THE CHURCH.

GRAND HIGH MASS

At 9 o'clock Rev. Father M. B. Fortune, the celebrant, with his assistants, Revs. T. L. Powers and J. A. Shei dan, accompanied by nine acelytes, attited in red cassocks and white surplices, began the celebration of the Mass, and the choir, under the leadership of Prof. J. F. H. Blois, song Hadyn's Sixteenth Mass. Owing to the absence of Madame Elliott the "Ave Maris," from Bellini, was not sung as was announced but the "Own Oreator Spiritust" was substituted.

The choir was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen, consisting of some of the best musical talent in this city: Sograns—Madame Elliott, Mrs. Kochier, Misses Warren, Mattingly, Kavannaugh, Hosmer, Mrs. Hrowne, Mrs. Shoa, Mrs. Renbaw and Mrs. King. Alics—Sre. J. Elliott, Mrs. Ofilen, Misses Laons, Dempater, Preuss, Browne and Mrs. Newton. 1888:19—Mis-

GRAND HIGH MASS

ses Gannon, Biois, Koschling, Miller, Shea and Holer. Tunnors—Blisses Pugh. Slefert, Mattirely, Forsyth. Egan, Noyes and King.
Yery Rev. J. A. Rotchford, O. P., provincial of the order of St. Dominic, delivered the panegyric, at the conclusion of which the "Guadeamus" was sung by Miss Siena Mattingly, saprano; Mr. Serisri, tenor; Mesers. Miller and Holer, basses. At the conclusion of the services the penediction was given, and the congregation dispersed to the time of "Baint Patrick's Day in the Morning" on the organ, and the societies proceeded to the City

Hall to join in the grand parade.

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

Those societies which did not attend service at St. Bominio's church visited other churches. The Hibernia Benevolent Society, of northeast Washington, and the Knights of St. Columkille, headed by a part of the Marine band, marched to St. Aloysius church, where Mass was said by Hev. A. L. Jameson. The choir, under Miss M. Coninn, organist, sang Selle's Mass in U in a most excellent manner, and at the offortory Messrs. Fonnell and Stone sang with great effect an 'IO Salutaris Hortis,' to the musle of a weil-known and and most sout-stirring Irish sir.—'The Minatret Hoy.' The Marine band from the choir gallery discoursed a "raigious andante" from Monart in a most grand manner. The serumo was by Rev. Mr. Jameson.

The other societies attended services at Trinity

Mr. Jameson,
Mr. Jameson,
Mr. Jameson,
The other societies attended survices at Trinity
church, Georgetown; St. Patrick's church, St.
Stophen's, St. Peter's and Immandiate Goocoption, where sermons were preached by Fathers
Roccolort, Fitspatrick, McNally and McJarthy. Father Rotchford's Panegyric.

Father Rotchford announced as the basis of his punegyric the 1st, 7th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 18th and 15th verses of the forty-fourth chapter of Ecclesias

tics:

"Let us now praise men of renown and our fathers in their generation.

"All these have guined glory in their generations, and were praised in their days.

"But these were men of mercy, whose godly deeds have not failed.

"Good things continue with their seed.

"Their posterity are a holy inheritance, and their seed hath stood in the overnact.

"And their children for their sakes remain for-

"And their children for their sakes remain forsaken.
"Let the people shew forth their wisdom, and
the Church declare their praise."
After some general reterences to charity and
the beauty of its work, Father Retchford in substance said: The lamp of faith lit for four hundred years, and Ireland possessed it not. For
three hundred years it was dimity shining in the
bowels of the earth, and was never seen on earth,
szespt, perhaps, in the hands of a dying martyr.
The cross in the heavens announced its triumph,
and an Emperor and an empire were converted.
Asia, Armenis, Egypt, Spain and Gaul had already seen the blessed light, and faith bugan
now to be publicly preached to people sitting in
the shadow of death. The repose of the Church
was not of long duration. The flood-gates of the
North were opened, and from them poured a
stream of barbarians, destroying in their march
all they could that was opposed to them. During
this interval there was an ever; their seed and their glory shall

all they could that was opposed to them. During this interval there was an the interval there was an interval there was an interval there was an interval there was an interval there was and the Thames, and her munarchs had never bowed beneath the Roman eagle.

About the commencement of the fifth century limit the Great was monarch of Ireland. The Picts of Scotland were engaged in was with the Roman province of Britain. King Nial joined in the war, and, passing over into the province, defeated the Roman logious and pursued; them to the foot of the Alps. Like atother Hannibal, he was beaten on striking the gates of Rome, where he was assessinated. His numerous and well-disciplined army retraced its steps, plundering and carrying away many captives, among them a young boy, who afterward became St. Patrick. This was the first link of the chain of that divine charity which through him was to work out tremendous results. He was employed as a slave by Milcho in herding his flocks. His servitude led him to turn his thoughts heavenward, and he was inspired with the desire to serve and please God. Having served for six years as a slave, or until he was twenty, two, he heard in a vision a voice saying to him, "Patrick, thou fas.etn well and soon shait go to thine own country. Behold: a ship is ready for thee!" He now retired to the College of St. Martin of Tours, where he related the serves and finally in the Island is he was flitted for his great contests with the hear sent to Rome, bearing recommendatory letters from St. German for the Irish mission. In the hear second the whole cycle of Catholic doctrine and morality. He spoke of his filled devices. It was the filled the sixth to the high See, and of his love and reverence for the Mother of God. Them, with rare grasp of his subject, Father Rotchford described the fittellietual sugremacy of Ireland from the sixth to the ninth centuries. It was the

described the intellectual supremacy of freining from the sixth to the ininth centuries. It was the the island of saints and dectors. Students from all parts of Europe were in Mer reminaries to acquire the culture that could not be obtained classwhere. This was, indeed, charity. It was

ST. PATRICK'S CROWNED VICTORY.
Ireland—it had bloomed like the rose of Jericho; was as awest as the lite of the valley, and as beaulful as the clustering grapes. But to wear the crown of victory it must put on the cross of suffering. For three hundred years the Danes endeavored to replace the religion of St. Patrick with that of Odin, and while other nations lest the faith Ireland remained true. The wars of the Hoses lasted only about thirty years, and yet the English nation was so demoralised that it relinquished its mith almost without a struggle to a murderer and an adulterer. But Ireland's greatest suffering had yet to be entured.

Henry VIII confiscated the property of the Irish and asked them to renounce their religion, but they would not yield. Elizabeth, the malden queen, the virgin per excellence, burned their churches, confiscated their estates, hung and quartered six hundred Dominicans, and after her virgin hand had spared only four, then Cromwell came with fire and sword late i reland and sold one hundred thousand of the sons of Eria into slavery in the West Indies.

THE APPLICTIONS OF INELAND ST. PATRICK'S CROWN OF VICTORY.

THE APPLICTIONS OF IRELAND
were further illustrated from the records of history concerning her famines, ac, but she has
borne them all—"The Lord giveth and the Liral
taketh away; blessed be his name forever." Ireland's victories are the triumphs of the Cross.
The guites of Jerusalem witorised one great
triumph. In that procession to Calvary marched
the Roman soldlers, just returned from the victory of the world. Civil officers, high priests and
lictors were in it. Witness in that procession the
one carrying the Cross. The smitten and not the
smiter triumph. And so it has been with Ireland.
The smitten matton has triumphed. It has
fought the good fight and shall wear the crown.

The smitter hatton has trumphed. It has fought the good fight and shall wear the crown.

THE PARADE

was regarded as the event of the day, and considerable expense and preparation had been undergone by the different sociatise to enable them to present an appearance both complimentary to themselves and the occasion. There was also a commendable spirit of rivalry observable between the organizations as to which should have the greatest representation in the line, the neadest and most aftractive unform, the best discipline and the regulation membership to make the most perfect body of men. No efforts or indomements were lorgisten to persuade members to astend and participate in the parade, and it safe to assert that many, if not all, of the sociation were out in greater pumber than on any previous constant, it was also seen that perfecular ears had been observed a securing uniformity of dress, and while the regalins and chapmans were somewhat similar throughout the line, so can it be said that in attire the same feature was notice, and is will omitly be perceived what a strong attraction was given to the procession.

particularly Pennsylvania avenue, bore a holicing hopearance. Early in the morning those of frield nationality or descent and others sympathising with Irelaid, her sause and her people, testified to the fact by describing their dwalings and places of business. On the stream through which the column had to pass were these displays more national and the stream through which the column had to pass were these displays more native, which being a stream the interminating of these anders, which being gladness to the heart of every stee of Erin and rause him to rejude in the knewledge that brike are him no rejude in the knewledge that brike are him to rejude in the knewledge that brike are him to rejude in the knewledge that brike are him to rejude in the knewledge that brike are him to rejude in the knewledge that brike a time of this great nation, finating out proutly from a significal or suspended gradefully in the front of randenness and fluidness floures in perfect freedom and had having for shelp sless sompation the green column of Faland, with the harp and sheaffrest, seved to beads as instructive lossos. By the fituit blasts of wind the two were frequently foliand tight in each others ambress of liberty sheating its wasker associate and by its power yielding it wasker associate and by its power yielding it support and protestion. Many eyes as they rested iong upon the happy blending of the orier brightness at the prophecy it forstoit. Many hearts arswered the look with a tervest prayer that the day was not for different when the happy of the prophecy it forstoit. Many west a second that the day was not for different when the shaperook an empland would be free and the shaperook an empland would be free and the shamrook an embient of liberty.

Not alone, however, was the adornment of buildings all that gave testimony that the community was in till second with the celebration. The public, by their presence on the streets, gave additional proof of their attachment to their adopted countrymen. The side-walks were througed from early more hy a mass of people, a large number of whom were foundes, all anxious to witness the parade; and as they located against each other in their desire to sain an advantageous position to view the procession the crewding was accepted in a friendly spirit, and as a consequence no disturbance has to be recognized. Amidst the throug.

GREEF WAS THE PHEVAILING COLOR.

Men had it for neckties or looped in their buttonholes; women, in the trimmings of their dress,
bonnet or adornment; misses, neck-sears and
hows, and the boys as rosettes planed on their
bress; I toould also be seen decorating the harness of different animals attached to vehicles or
fastened in the mane or tail of a horse ridgen by
some enthusiastic youth. Considering the quantity displayed, the demand for it in the martest must have been extensive of late. Still it
was a plain and simple way of testifying love of
country, one easy to be fullowed and one generally observed. It was anticipated that the services in the respective charches would close in
time for the cociolies to assemble at the City Hall,
form into line and the procession get under way
by lo o'clock; but it was two hours later before a
start was effected. As is the case on all occasions
of a parade, the crowd is great at this point, and
yesterday was no exception.

Everybody desired to see the beginning, and
consequently many congregated at this place,
quite a number arriving as the first society came
on the ground. At lo o'clock the wind, which had
been blowing strongly from the west all the
morning, increased in force, and soon a gale ewept
down the two avenues that diverge from the City
Hall. Nobedy appeared to be greatly disturbed
by it; the crowd had come to see the parade, and
it would require comething more effective than
the wind, strong at it blowed, to drive them was. GREEN WAS THE PREVAILING COLOR.